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EXAMINER

MISLEH, JUSTIN P

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2612

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/784,159

Applicant(s)

TANAKA ET AL.

Examiner

Justin P Misleh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 4, 8 - 15, 17 - 20, 24 - 27, 29 - 32, and 36 - 43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 5 - 8, 10/8, 15/8, 16, 17, 21 - 24, 28, 29, 32 - 36, and 44 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 February 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4, 5, 6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Specification*

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: a minor typographical error.

On page 19 (lines 13), "Flame" should be changed to "Frame."

Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Objections*

2. **Claims 1, 8, 17, 24, 29, and 36** are objected to because of a lack of clarity and precision.

**Claims 1 (including Claims 17 and 29) and 8 (including Claims 24 and 36)** state, therein, "registers the file names required" and "registers the property file names required," respectively; however, no such requiring has been previously introduced. For the purposes of examination, the Examiner will interpret "registers the file names required" according to the function of the image information transmitting end such that the image information transmitting end produces directories to register image files or file names of the classified images in for each parameter and registers the corresponding file names in said directories.

Appropriate correction is required.

3. **Claims 10/8 and 15/8** are objected to because of the following informalities: minor typographical errors.

**Claims 10/8 and 15/8** each state, therein, "the image information transmitting apparatus;" however, no "image information transmitting apparatus" has been previously

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introduced. To overcome the objection, the Examiner recommends changing “image information transmitting apparatus” to “image information transmitting end.”

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. **Claims 1 – 4, 8 – 14, 17 – 20, 24 – 27, 29 – 32, and 36 – 42** are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tomat et al.

6. For **Claim 1** (please see objection above), Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figures 1 – 3, 5, 13, and 22 and as stated in columns 6 (lines 9 – 28), column 12 (line 46) – column 13 (line 13), and column 14 (line 30) – column 16 (line 41), an image information obtaining method in which an image information receiving end (computer system 1; see figure 1) selects a desired image file according to information about directories (system object tree 194 and canisters 208 in figure 22) presented by an image information transmitting end (digital camera 14; see figure 1) and receives an image of the selected image file (by means of View Photos Icon 45 in figure 5; system object tree area 194 in figure 22; and column 16, lines 15 – 20), wherein:

the image information transmitting end (digital camera 14) classifies a plurality of images recorded in a recording medium (camera memory 36; see figure 3) under parameters (calendar

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date parameters) that represent properties of the plurality of images, produces directories to register image files or file names of the classified images in for each parameter and registers corresponding file names in said directories (As stated in column 11, lines 27 – 43, and as shown in figure 22; the photo groups are stored in canisters 208 within the camera memory 36 under calendar date parameters. In other words each canister 208 corresponds to a certain range of calendar dates. Furthermore, the shell extension module and corresponding system object tree 194 of figure 22 is a real-time view of the directory/canister structure as produced and stored with the digital camera 14. The file names are correspondingly stored as photogroups within the canisters; thus, they are registered under calendar date parameters.); and

the image information receiving end (computer system 1) selects a desired image file of a desired parameter (i.e. within a certain calendar date range) according to the information about the produced directories and receives an image of the selected desired image file of the desired parameter from the image information transmitting end (The system object tree 194 in the shell extension module of figure 22 gives the computer system real-time access to the directory/canister structure within the digital camera memory 36 including thumbnail images. As stated in column 16, lines 15 – 20, once an image file is selected, it will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1).

7. As for **Claim 2**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 13 and stated in columns 11 (lines 18 – 26) and 12 (lines 6 – 13), the image information obtaining method as defined in Claim 1, wherein the plurality of images include an original image (full-resolution image) and a converted image (thumbnail image) produced from the original image by changing a parameter representing a property of the original image (The converted image is a thumbnail image of the

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full-resolution image, which is produced by changing a pixel resolution parameter representing a resolution property of the full-resolution image.).

8. As for **Claim 3**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 22 and as stated in column 11 (lines 27 – 43), wherein the information transmitting end (digital camera 14) produces the converted image (thumbnail image) from the original image (full resolution image) recorded in the recording medium (camera memory 36) by changing the parameter (pixel resolution) and registers the converted image (thumbnail image) or a file name of the converted image in the produced directory (The microprocessor 35 produces the converted image and associates the converted image with the original image in a photogroup; wherein the photogroups are part of a canister of the directory structure.).

9. As for **Claim 4**, wherein the information transmitting end (digital camera 14) transmits the converted image (thumbnail), from the original image (full resolution image) by changing the parameter (pixel resolution), if an image file of an image whose parameter is different from the parameter of the original image is accessed from the image information receiving end (computer system 1).

In regards to the “an image file of an image whose parameter is different from the parameter of the original image” claim language, the converted image was produced by changing a pixel resolution parameter of the original image. The image information receiving end (computer system 1) simply accesses, in real-time, the directory structure of the recording medium (camera memory 36), which is shown in figure 22. Figure 22 also shows that the converted image is also being accessed (e.g. any of the shown thumbnail images). While the converted image has been transferred to a cache of the computer system (1), the Examiner does

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not interpret the actual transmission to take place until an image file is selected and will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1 (see column 16, lines 15 – 20).

Therefore, while accessing a converted image and selecting the converted image will cause the digital camera (14) to transmit the converted image for storage on the computer system (1).

10. For **Claim 8** (please see objection above), Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figures 1 – 3, 5, 13, and 22 and as stated in columns 6 (lines 9 – 28), column 12 (line 46) – column 13 (line 13), and column 14 (line 30) – column 16 (line 41), an image information obtaining method in which an image information receiving end (computer system 1 in figure 1) selects a property file (photogroups; see column 11, lines 27 – 43) to register property information of a desired image file in (registers an “associated full-resolution image,” “associated thumbnail image file,” and “associated sound file”) according to information about directories (The directories are the canisters 208, wherein “camera 14 stores photogroups in canister format” such that a “canister includes up to fifty photogroups”) presented by an image information transmitting end (digital camera 14) and receives information of the selected property file (The system object tree 194 in the shell extension module of figure 22 gives the computer system real-time access to the directory/canister structure within the digital camera memory 36.), wherein:

the image information transmitting end (digital camera 14) produces property files or property file names of image files directories (canisters) to register recorded in a recording medium (camera memory 36) in and registers corresponding property files in said directories (The file names are correspondingly stored as photogroups within the canisters; thus, they are registered.); and

the image information receiving end (computer system 1) selects a desired property file according to the information about the produced directories and receives information of the selected desired property file from the image information transmitting end (The system object tree 194 in the shell extension module of figure 22 gives the computer system real-time access to the directory/canister structure within the digital camera memory 36. As stated in column 16, lines 15 – 20, once an image file is selected will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1.).

11. As for **Claims 9/1, 9/2, and 9/8**, Tomat et al. disclose, column 11, lines 27 – 43, wherein the directories are pass names or holders to which the image files or the property files belong (The canisters are assigned labels, e.g. see figure 22 and canisters 208.).

12. As for **Claims 10/1, 10/2, and 10/8** (please see objection above), Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 22, wherein the information receiving end (computer system 1) displays at least one of an image file name (The images are labeled according to photogroups.), an image directory name (canisters 208), a property file name, a property directory name, a pass name of the image file and a pass name of the property file according to the information about the directories presented by the image information transmitting apparatus (Figure 22 shows the computer system's 1 real-time access and view of the directory structure of the camera memory 36.).

13. As for **Claims 11/1, 11/2, and 11/8**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 22 and as stated in columns 14 (lines 54 – 67) and 15 (lines 1 – 10 and 40 – 50), wherein the information receiving end (computer system 1) displays the information about the directories in tree representation (system object tree 194) according to the information about the directories



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presented by the image information transmitting apparatus (The information is presented in real-time from the camera memory 36.).

14. As for **Claims 12/1, 12/2, and 12/8**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 2 and as stated in columns 5 (lines 60 – 65), 6 (lines 34 – 42), 13 (lines 66 and 67), and 14 (lines 1 – 29), wherein the image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1) transmits and receives information to and from a communication apparatus (a networked computer via WWW interface 20) other than the image information transmitting end (digital camera 14) through a public circuit or a communication network (WWW), transmits (via WWW interface 20) the received image of the desired image file or the received information of the property file to the communication apparatus (WWW).

15. As for **Claims 13/1, 13/2, and 13/8**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 3, wherein the image information transmitting end (digital camera 14) images a subject (via CCD 31) and records image (via camera memory 36) data acquired by the imaging.

16. As for **Claims 14/1, 14/2, and 14/8**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 3 and as stated in column 6 (lines 19 – 28), wherein the transmission and reception of the information comprises at least one of the steps of:

connecting the image information transmitting end and the image information receiving end that transmit and receive the information (via input/output 37) with a cable (“cabled connection”) and a transmitting and receiving information by wire communication by converting the information into electric signals or light signals; and

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transmitting and receiving the information by radio communication by converting the information into electric signals or light signals (not required by of “at least one” claim language).

17. For **Claim 17** (please see objection above), Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figures 1 – 3, 5, 13, and 22 and as stated in columns 6 (lines 9 – 28), column 12 (line 46) – column 13 (line 13), and column 14 (line 30) – column 16 (line 41), an image information transmitting apparatus comprising:

a directory producing device (microprocessor 35) which classifies a plurality of images recorded in a recording medium (camera memory 36) under parameters (calendar date parameters) that represent properties of the plurality of images, producing directories (canisters 208) to register image files or file names of the classified images in for each parameter and registering corresponding file names in said directories (As stated in column 11, lines 27 – 43, and as shown in figure 22; the photo groups are stored in canisters 208 within the camera memory 36 under calendar date parameters corresponding to a range of calendar dates.

Furthermore, the shell extension module and corresponding system object tree 194 of figure 22 is a real-time view of the directory/canister structure as produced and stored with the digital camera

14. The file names are correspondingly stored as photogroups within the canisters; thus, they are registered under calendar date parameters.);

a communicating device (input/output 37; see figure 3) capable of transmitting and receiving information to and from an image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1); and

an information processing device (microprocessor 35) which transmits, if the image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1) asks for an offer of any image file produced by the directory producing device through the communicating device (37), an image of the image file to the image information receiving apparatus through the communicating device (As stated in column 16, lines 15 – 20, the system object tree 194 in the shell extension module of figure 22 gives the computer system 1 presents in real-time the directory/canister structure within the digital camera memory 36 through the digital camera interface 18 and input/output 37 such that once an image file is selected, via the computer system 1, it will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1).

18. As for **Claim 18**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 13 and stated in columns 11 (lines 18 – 26) and 12 (lines 6 – 13), the image information transmitting system as defined in Claim 17, further comprising a converted image producing device (microprocessor 35 in digital camera 14) which produces a converted image (thumbnail image) from an original image (full resolution image) recorded in the recording medium (camera memory 36) by changing a parameter representing a property of the original image (pixel resolution).

19. As for **Claim 19**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 22 and as stated in column 11 (lines 27 – 43), wherein the information processing device (microprocessor 35) produces the converted image (thumbnail image) from the original image (full resolution image) recorded in the recording medium (camera memory 36) by changing the parameter (i.e. pixel resolution) and registers the converted image (thumbnail image) or a file name of the converted image in the produced directory (The microprocessor 35 produces the converted image and associates the

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converted image with the original image in a photogroup, wherein the photogroups are a part of a canister of the directory structure.).

20. As for **Claim 20**, wherein the information processing device (microprocessor 35) transmits the converted image (thumbnail), from the original image (full resolution image) by changing the parameter (pixel resolution), if an image file of an image whose parameter is different from the parameter of the original image is accessed from the image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1).

In regards to the “an image file of an image whose parameter is different from the parameter of the original image” claim language, the converted image was produced by changing a pixel resolution parameter of the original image. The image information receiving end (computer system 1) simply accesses, in real-time, the directory structure of the recording medium (camera memory 36), which is shown in figure 22. Figure 22 also shows that the converted image is also being accessed (e.g. any of the shown thumbnail images). While the converted image has been transferred to a cache of the computer system (1), the Examiner does not interpret the actual transmission to take place until an image file is selected and will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1 (see column 16, lines 15 – 20).

Therefore, while accessing a converted image and selecting the converted image will cause the digital camera (14) to transmit the converted image for storage on the computer system (1).

21. For **Claim 24** (please see objection above), Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figures 1 – 3, 5, 13, and 22 and as stated in columns 6 (lines 9 – 28), column 12 (line 46) – column 13 (line 13), and column 14 (line 30) – column 16 (line 41), an image information transmitting apparatus comprising:

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a directory (microprocessor 35) producing device which produces directories to register property files or property file names of image files (photogroups; see column 11, lines 27 – 43) recorded in a recording medium (camera memory 36) in and registering the corresponding property files said directories (As stated in column 11, lines 27 – 43, and as shown in figure 22; the photo groups are stored in canisters 208 within the camera memory 36 under calendar date parameters. Furthermore, the shell extension module and corresponding system object tree 194 of figure 22 is a real-time view of the directory/canister structure as produced and stored with the digital camera 14. The file names are correspondingly stored as photogroups within the canisters; thus, they are registered under calendar date parameters.);

a communicating device (input/output 37; see figure 3) capable of transmitting and receiving information to and from an image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1; see figure 1); and

an information processing device (microprocessor 35) which transmits, if the image information receiving apparatus asks for an offer of any property file produced by the directory producing device through the communicating device, information about the property file to the image information receiving apparatus through the communicating device (As stated in column 16, lines 15 – 20, the system object tree 194 in the shell extension module of figure 22 gives the computer system 1 presents in real-time the directory/canister structure within the digital camera memory 36 through the digital camera interface 18 and input/output 37 such that once an image file is selected, via the computer system 1, it will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1).

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22. As for **Claims 25/17, 25/18, and 25/24**, Tomat et al. disclose, column 11, lines 27 – 43, wherein the directories are pass names or holders to which the image files or the property files belong (The canisters are assigned labels, e.g. see figure 22 and canisters 208.).

23. As for **Claims 26/17, 26/18, and 26/24**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figures 1 – 3, wherein: the image information transmitting apparatus is one of a camera (digital camera 14) and a scanner (not required because of “one of” claim language) having an imaging device (31) which images a subject; and the information processing device (microprocessor 35) records image data acquired by the imaging to the recording medium (camera memory 36).

24. As for **Claims 27/17, 27/18, and 27/24**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 3 and as stated in column 6 (lines 19 – 28), wherein the communicating device (input/output 37) is one of a wire communicating device with a cable (“cabled connection”) and a wireless communicating device using carrier waves of radio waves or lights (not required because of “one of” claim language) which connect the image information transmitting apparatus (digital camera 14) and the image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1) that transmit and receive the information.

25. For **Claim 29** (please see objection above), Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figures 1 – 3, 5, 13, and 22 and as stated in columns 6 (lines 9 – 28), column 12 (line 46) – column 13 (line 13), and column 14 (line 30) – column 16 (line 41), an image information transmitting system comprising:

an image information transmitting apparatus (digital camera 14; see figure 1) comprising,  
a directory producing device (microprocessor 35; see figure 3) which classifies a plurality of images (photogroups 1 – n) recorded in a recording medium (camera memory 36; see

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figure 3) under parameters (calendar date parameter) that represent properties of the plurality of images (Each calendar date parameter represents the calendar date that a photogroup was created; thus, it is a property of the photogroup.), produces directories (canisters) to register image files or file names of the classified images in for each parameter and registers the corresponding file names in said directories (As stated in column 11, lines 27 – 43, and as shown in figure 22; the photo groups are stored in canisters 208 within the camera memory 36 under calendar date parameters. Furthermore, the shell extension module and corresponding system object tree 194 of figure 22 is a real-time view of the directory/canister structure as produced and stored with the digital camera 14. The file names are correspondingly stored as photogroups within the canisters; thus, they are registered under calendar date parameters.);

a communicating device (input/output 37; see figure 3) capable of transmitting and receiving information to and from an image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1; see figure 1), and

an information processing device (microprocessor 35) which presents information about the produced directories to the image information receiving apparatus through the communicating device and transmits, if the image information receiving apparatus asks for an offer of any image file among the presented image files through the communicating device (37), an image of the image file to the image information receiving apparatus through the communicating device (As stated in column 16, lines 15 – 20, the system object tree 194 in the shell extension module of figure 22 gives the computer system 1 presents in real-time the directory/canister structure within the digital camera memory 36 through the digital camera

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interface 18 and input/output 37 such that once an image file is selected, via the computer system 1, it will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1); and

the image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1) comprising,

a first communicating device capable (digital camera interface 18) of transmitting and receiving information to and from the image information transmitting apparatus (digital camera 14),

a display (monitor 2) which displays the information about the produced directories presented by the image information transmitting apparatus (see figure 22), and

a designating device (mouse 5/keyboard 4) which designates a desired image file of a desired parameter according to the displayed information about the directories (As stated in column 16, lines 15 – 20, once an image file is selected will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1).

26. As for **Claim 30**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 13 and stated in columns 11 (lines 18 – 26) and 12 (lines 6 – 13), the image information transmitting system as defined in Claim 29, further comprising a converted image producing device (microprocessor 35 in digital camera 14) which produces a converted image (thumbnail image) from an original image (full resolution image) recorded in the recording medium (camera memory 36) by changing a parameter representing a property of the original image (resolution).

27. As for **Claim 31**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 22 and as stated in column 11 (lines 27 – 43), wherein the information processing device (microprocessor 35) registers the converted image or a file name of the converted image in the produced directory (The microprocessor 35 produces the converted image and associates the converted image with the



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original image in a photogroup, wherein the photogroups are a part of a canister of the directory structure.).

28. As for **Claim 32**, wherein the information processing device (microprocessor 35) transmits the converted image (thumbnail), from the original image (full resolution image) by changing the parameter (pixel resolution), if an image file of an image whose parameter is different from the parameter of the original image is accessed from the image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1).

In regards to the “an image file of an image whose parameter is different from the parameter of the original image” claim language, the converted image was produced by changing a pixel resolution parameter of the original image. The image information receiving end (computer system 1) simply accesses, in real-time, the directory structure of the recording medium (camera memory 36), which is shown in figure 22. Figure 22 also shows that the converted image is also being accessed (e.g. any of the shown thumbnail images). While the converted image has been transferred to a cache of the computer system (1), the Examiner does not interpret the actual transmission to take place until an image file is selected and will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1 (see column 16, lines 15 – 20).

Therefore, while accessing a converted image and selecting the converted image will cause the digital camera (14) to transmit the converted image for storage on the computer system (1).

29. For **Claim 36** (please see objection above), Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figures 1 – 3, 5, 13, and 22 and as stated in columns 6 (lines 9 – 28), column 12 (line 46) – column 13 (line 13), and column 14 (line 30) – column 16 (line 41), an image information transmitting system comprising:

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an image information transmitting apparatus (digital camera 14; see figure 1) comprising,  
a directory producing device (microprocessor 35; see figure 3) which produces directories (canisters) to register property files (photogroups) or property file names of image files recorded in a recording medium (camera memory 36) in and registering the corresponding property file names in said directories (see column 11, lines 27 – 43),

a communicating device (input/output 37; see figure 3) capable of transmitting and receiving information to and from an image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1; see figure 1), and

an information processing device (microprocessor 35) which presents information about the produced directories (canisters) to the image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1) through the communicating device and transmits, if the image information receiving apparatus asks for an offer of any property file among the presented property files through the communicating device, information about the property file to the image information receiving apparatus through the communicating device (As stated in column 16, lines 15 – 20, the system object tree 194 in the shell extension module of figure 22 gives the computer system 1 presents in real-time the directory/canister structure within the digital camera memory 36 through the digital camera interface 18 and input/output 37 such that once an image file is selected, via the computer system 1, it will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1); and

the image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1) comprising,

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a first communicating device capable (digital camera interface 18) of transmitting and receiving information to and from the image information transmitting apparatus (digital camera 14),

a display (monitor 2) which displays the information about the produced directories presented by the image information transmitting apparatus (see figure 22), and

a designating device (mouse 5/keyboard 4) which designates a desired property file of a desired parameter according to the displayed information about the directories (As stated in column 16, lines 15 – 20, once an image file is selected will be copied to a storage device within the computer system 1).

30. As for **Claims 37/29, 37/30, and 37/36**, Tomat et al. disclose, column 11, lines 27 – 43, wherein the directory producing device produces pass names or holders to which the image files or the property files belong (The canisters are assigned labels, e.g. see figure 22 and canisters 208.).

31. As for **Claims 38/29, 38/30, and 38/36**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 22, wherein the display (monitor 2) displays at least one of an image file name (The images are labeled according to photogroups.), an image directory name (canisters 208), a property file name, a property directory name, a pass name of the image file and a pass name of the property file according to the information about the directories presented by the image information transmitting apparatus (Figure 22 shows the computer system's 1 real-time access and view of the directory structure of the camera memory 36.).

32. As for **Claims 39/29, 39/30, and 39/36**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 22 and as stated in columns 14 (lines 54 – 67) and 15 (lines 1 – 10 and 40 – 50), wherein the display (2)

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displays the information about the directories in tree representation (system object tree 194) according to the information about the directories presented by the image information transmitting apparatus (The information is presented in real-time from the camera memory 36.).

33. As for **Claims 40/29, 40/30, and 40/36**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 2 and as stated in columns 5 (lines 60 – 65), 6 (lines 34 – 42), 13 (lines 66 and 67), and 14 (lines 1 – 29), wherein the image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1) further comprises a second communicating device (WWW interface 20) capable of transmitting and receiving information to and from a communication apparatus (a networked computer) other than the image information transmitting apparatus (digital camera 14) through a public circuit or a communication network (WWW), the second communicating device transmitting (WWW interface 20) the received image of the desired image file or the received information of the property file to the communication apparatus (WWW).

34. As for **Claims 41/29, 41/30, and 41/36**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figures 1 – 3, wherein: the image information transmitting apparatus is one of a camera (digital camera 14) and a scanner (not required because of “one of” claim language) having an imaging device (31) which images a subject; and the information processing device (microprocessor 35) records image data acquired by the imaging to the recording medium (camera memory 36).

35. As for **Claims 42/29, 42/30, and 42/36**, Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figure 3 and as stated in column 6 (lines 19 – 28), wherein the communicating device (input/output 37) is one of a wire communicating device with a cable (“cabled connection”) and a wireless communicating device using carrier waves of radio waves or lights (not required because of “one of” claim language) which connect the image information transmitting apparatus (digital camera 14) and

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the image information receiving apparatus (computer system 1) that transmit and receive the information.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

36. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

37. **Claims 15 and 43** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tomat et al.

38. As for **Claims 15/1, 15/2, 15/8, and 43**, while Tomat et al. disclose, as shown in figures 2 and as stated in columns 7 (lines 10 – 22), wherein the image information receiving end, via a second communicating device (WWW interface 20), is capable of transmitting and receiving information to and from a communication apparatus (a networked computer) other than the image information transmitting apparatus (digital camera 14) through the public circuit or the communication network (WWW), Tomat et al. do not disclose the transmitting and receiving speech signals to a communication apparatus.

However, **Official Notice** (MPEP § 2144.03) is taken the both the concepts and advantages of the transmitting and receiving speech signals to a communication apparatus are well known and expected in the art. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have transmitted and received speech signals to and from a communication apparatus as means to annotate the transferred information.

*Allowable Subject Matter*

39. **Claims 5 – 7, 16, 21 – 23, 28, 32 – 35, and 44** are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

40. As for **Claims 5/2, 5/3, 5/4, 21/18, 21/19, 21/20, 33/30, 33/31, and 33/32**, while the closest prior art (Tomat et al.) teach wherein the information processing device registers the converted image or a file name of the converted image in the produced directory, the closest prior art does not teach or fairly suggest wherein the directory producing device does not register an image file whose image data amount is not less than an image data amount of an original image file or a file name of the image file in the directories constructed for each parameter.

41. As for **Claims 6, 22, and 34**, while the closest prior art (Tomat et al.) teach an image information transmitting system with a converted image producing device which produces a converted image from an original image recorded in the recording medium by changing a parameter representing a property of the original image, the closest prior art does not teach or fairly or suggest wherein a plurality of images whose parameters representing properties of the plurality of images are different in one image file of the original image in the recording medium; and if the image information receiving apparatus asks for an offer of an image file with the same parameter as that of an image among the plurality of images in the image file of the original image through the communicating device, the information processing device transmits an image with the corresponding among the plurality of images in the image file of the original image to the image information receiving apparatus through the communicating device.

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42. As for **Claims 7/1, 7/2, 23/17, 23/18, 35/29, and 35/30**, while the closest prior art (Tomat et al.) teach an image information transmitting system with a converted image producing device which produces a converted image from an original image recorded in the recording medium by changing a parameter representing a property of the original image, the closest prior art does not teach or fairly or suggest wherein the directory producing device classifies the directories under parameters representing at least one of properties of the images that are a number of pixels, compression rate, sampling method and color information and produce the directories.

43. As for **Claims 16/1, 16/2, 16/8, 28/17, 28/18, 28/24, 44/29, 44/30, and 44/36**, while the closest prior art (Tomat et al.) do not specifically mention wherein the image information transmitting end sets a power-conservation mode in which power consumption of the image information transmitting end is reduced; however, doing so is well known and expected in the art. However, the closest prior art does not teach or fairly suggest wherein the image information transmitting end cancels the power-conservation mode when the image information transmitting end receives information from the image information receiving end while the power-conservation mode is set.

### ***Conclusion***

44. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure. The following is brief description of the cited prior art, not used in the rejections, as labeled on attached form PTO-892:

- **Prior Art B** discloses, in the very least, a method and system for automatically generating a plurality of folders for multiple devices in a digital camera.

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- **Prior Art C** discloses, in the very least, a telephone unit including a digital image pick up by which images are recorded, transmitted to the server, and stored in the server depending upon classification information which characterizes the digital images and which is associated with the digital image data.

- **Prior Art D** discloses, in the very least, a digital still camera in which a CPU retrieves a directory produced by an external device on a memory card, and displays the directory prepared by the external device.

- **Prior Art E** discloses, in the very least, a digital photographic system comprises a digital camera having memory for storing digital images recorded by the camera and a personal computer having a disk operating system and a serial communication port; wherein a software program permits the computer to access the memory in the digital camera through the serial communication port to make the memory appear as a disk to the operating system.




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45. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Justin P Misleh whose telephone number is 703.305.8090. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 7:30 AM to 5:30 PM and on alternating Fridays from 7:30 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Wendy R Garber can be reached on 703.305.4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703.872.9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JPM  
DECEMBER 13, 2004

  
**AUNG MOE**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**